International Criminal Court ICC-ASP/2/9

Assembly of States Parties

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Election of members of the Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund

Note by the Secretariat

1. The Trust Fund for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court, and of the families of such victims, was established by the Assembly of States Parties in its resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.6 of 9 September 2002. The terms of reference of the Board of Directors are set out in the annex to the resolution.

2. The procedure for the nomination and election of the five members of the Board of Directors was set out by the Assembly of States Parties in its resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7 of 9 September 2002. In accordance with paragraph 6 of that resolution, each nomination shall specify how the candidate fulfils the requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of the same resolution, i.e., to be of high moral character, impartiality and integrity and have competence in assistance to victims of serious crimes.

3. In accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7, each regional group shall have one seat.

4. In accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7, every effort shall be made to elect the members of the Board by consensus. In the absence of consensus, the election shall be by secret ballot. This requirement may be dispensed with if the number of candidates corresponds to the number of seats to be filled, or in respect of candidates endorsed by the respective regional groups, unless a delegation specifically requests a vote on a given election.

5. Under paragraph 11, in the event of a tie for a remaining seat, there shall be a restricted ballot limited to those candidates who have obtained an equal number of votes.

6. Under paragraph 12, the person elected shall be the candidate from each group who obtains the highest number of votes and a two-thirds majority of States parties present and voting, provided that an absolute majority of the States parties constitutes the quorum for voting.

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7. At its 11th meeting, held on 22 April 2003, the Assembly of States Parties decided to open the nomination period for the members of the Board of Directors to run from 28 April to 21 August 2003. At the end of this period, one nomination had been received, namely that of Óscar Arias Sánchez (Costa Rica).

8. In accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7, information relating to the candidate, with accompanying documents, is to be found in the annex to the present note.

Annex

Note verbale dated 20 August 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the Office of the Legal Counsel

[Original: Spanish]

The Permanent Mission of Costa Rica to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Office of the Legal Counsel that the Government of Costa Rica has decided to nominate Óscar Arias Sánchez, former President of Costa Rica and 1987 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, for membership of the Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund of the International Criminal Court.

Mr. Arias Sánchez is a person of the utmost moral integrity and impartiality. He is one of the best-known public figures in the sphere of promotion of human rights, democratization, disarmament and peaceful settlement of disputes. The Government of Costa Rica believes that he will make a positive contribution to the noble aims and goals of the Victims Trust Fund.

The candidacy of Mr. Arias Sánchez has been endorsed by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States Parties to the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The Permanent Mission of Costa Rica is transmitting herewith to the Office of the Legal Counsel a brief statement of the qualifications of Mr. Arias (see enclosure).

Enclosure

Óscar Arias Sánchez (Costa Rica)

Statement of qualifications

Mr. Óscar Arias Sánchez, former President of Costa Rica and 1987 Nobel Peace Laureate, has international stature as a spokesperson for the developing world. Championing human development, democracy and demilitarization, he has travelled the globe spreading a message of peace, sharing with other leaders and peoples the lessons garnered from the Central American peace process and applying them to the debate on current global issues. The *New York Times* has written that his "... positions on Central American issues have become the standards by which many people in Congress and elsewhere have come to judge United States policy".

Mr. Arias was born in Heredia, Costa Rica, in 1940. He studied Law and Economics at the University of Costa Rica. His thesis, "Grupos de presión en Costa Rica" (Pressure groups in Costa Rica) earned him the 1971 National Essay Prize. In 1974, he received a Doctorate in Political Science from the University of Essex, England. He lectured in Political Science at the University of Costa Rica and served as Minister for Planning and Economic Policy. He was elected to Costa Rica's Legislative Assembly in 1978 and was appointed General Secretary of the National Liberation Party in 1981. In 1986, he was elected President of the Republic.

Mr. Arias assumed office at a time of great unrest in Central America. The fall of the Somoza dictatorship in 1979 and the takeover of power by the Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional had created a source of constant tension in the region. The ideological and military interference of the super-Powers, still entrenched in the cold war, threatened to broaden both the scope and the nature of the conflict in Central America.

Such interventionism exacerbated the civil war that had already claimed more than 100,000 lives in Guatemala, aggravated internal instability in El Salvador and Nicaragua and gave rise to border tensions between Nicaragua and its neighbours, Honduras and Costa Rica. Although the previous Government had taken a decision to remain neutral, Costa Rica's involvement in the region's conflicts seemed unavoidable. Faced with these threats, Mr. Arias intensified his efforts to promote peace.

Even before becoming President, Mr. Arias had travelled throughout Central and South America to personally invite heads of State to attend his inauguration. After he took office, nine Latin American Presidents met in San José. At this meeting, President Arias called for a "continental alliance in defence of democracy and freedom". He affirmed the principles that all Central Americans should be able to enjoy the same freedoms and guarantees of social and economic democracy, that each nation should have the right to choose, through free and fair elections, the kind of government that could best meet the needs and interests of its people, and that neither arms nor totalitarian regimes could assume the right to decide for them. At that moment, guided by President Arias, Costa Rica assumed an active role in the search for democracy and peace for the countries of the region.

In 1987, President Arias drew up a peace plan to end the regional crisis. Widely recognized as the Arias Peace Plan, his initiative culminated in the

Esquipulas II Agreement or Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America, signed by all the Central American Presidents on 7 August 1987. That same year, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

In 1988, Mr. Arias used the financial award from the Nobel Prize to set up the Arias Foundation for Peace and Human Progress. Under the auspices of the Foundation, three programmes were established: the Centre for Human Progress to promote equal opportunities for women in all sectors of Central American society; the Centre for Organized Participation to foster change in the orientation of philanthropy in Latin America; and the Centre for Peace and Reconciliation to work for demilitarization and conflict resolution in the developing world. Starting from this basis, Mr. Arias has continued his pursuit of global peace and human security. He recently launched an initiative for drawing up an international code of conduct on arms transfers.

Mr. Arias has received approximately 50 honorary doctorates from various colleges and universities, such as Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Oberlin, Marquette and Washington University in St. Louis, as well as other prestigious educational institutions. He has also received numerous prizes, among them the Martin Luther King, Jr. Peace Award, the Liberty Medal of Philadelphia, the Jackson Ralston prize, the Prince of Asturias Prize, the Albert Schweitzer Award and the Americas Award.

Mr. Arias participates actively in several international organizations. He serves on the Boards of Directors of the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development (ICHRDD) and Economists Allied for Arms Reduction (ECAAR). In addition, he serves on the Board of the InterAction Council, the International Negotiation Network of the Carter Center, the Peres Centre for Peace, the International Crisis Group (ICG) and Transparency International. He has been a member of the Commission on Global Governance and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and is currently a member of the Independent World Commission on the Oceans and the 2000 International Olympic Committee (IOC 2000). He is also an active member of the Inter-American Dialogue, the Society for International Development and the Create 21, Asahi Forum.

While he is best known for his international efforts, Mr. Arias is also lauded for his capable management of the Costa Rican economy during his presidential term. He believes in minimal government intervention and bureaucracy as the best means to a prosperous economy. Under his leadership, Costa Rica's economy thrived and served as a model for neighbouring countries. During his term of office, Costa Rica maintained its advantage as a country with a healthy economy and a high standard of living. Gross domestic product increased by an average of 5 per cent per year, while unemployment decreased to 3.4 per cent, the lowest rate in the hemisphere. This economic growth was accompanied by a strong social welfare programme, which included, inter alia, an initiative to provide housing to the most disadvantaged sectors of society.

Mr. Arias was a "visible" President, often venturing out in public to listen to the concerns of citizens. Since the conclusion of his presidential term in 1990, he has continued to be a "man of the people", eager to promote his innovative ideas of human security, global governance and human development. By bringing human concerns to the forefront of the international agenda, he has forged a link between the impoverished South and the developed North, between the politically stable

West and the conflict-ridden East. To the industrialized countries, he brings a sincere message of solidarity that contrasts with the growing threats faced by all nations today, and initiatives that could usher in an era of peace and prosperity for all humankind.

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8-12 September 2003

Election of members of the Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

1. Following the closure of the nomination period for the election of the five members of the Board of Directors on 21 August 2003, the Assembly of States parties, at the first meeting of its second session held on 8 September 2003 decided to extend the nomination period to run from 8 to 10 September 2003.

2. By the close of the nomination period, nominations for the following four additional candidates had been received:

Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah (Jordan)

Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki (Poland)

Archbishop Desmond Tutu (South Africa)

Ms. Simone Veil (France)

3. In accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7, information relating to the candidate, with accompanying documents, is to be found in the annex to the present addendum.

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Annex

A. Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah (Jordan)

Note verbale dated 9 September 2003 from the Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat of the United Nations

[Original: English]

The Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations and has the honour to inform it that the Government of Jordan is honoured to nominate Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah of Jordan, for membership to the Board of Directors of the trust fund for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the international Criminal Court.

Her Majesty is of high moral character, impartiality and integrity. Her activities, both on the national and international levels, cover a wide spectrum of issues, such as human rights, health, environment, youth affairs and others. Furthermore, Her Majesty is a member of several regional and international boards dedicated to raising support, including logistical, financial and moral, for various projects and for groups with specific needs. Accordingly, Her Majesty's standing and experience qualify her to provide assistance to the victims of serious crimes. Attached is Her Majesty's resume, which demonstrates how she fulfils the requirements as laid down in paragraph 1 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7 of 9 September 2002.

It should be noted that Her Majesty's candidature is supported by the Asian Group of the Assembly of States Parties.

The Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom kindly requests the Secretariat of the United Nations to transmit the nomination of Her Majesty to the Board of Directors of the Victim's Trust Fund to the Assembly of States Parties.

Statement of qualifications

Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah

Her Majesty Queen Rania Al-Abdullah (formerly Rania Al-Yasin) was born in Kuwait on August 31, 1970 to a notable Jordanian family of Palestinian origin.

She completed her primary and secondary education in Kuwait, and in 1991 obtained a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the American University in Cairo.

Upon her graduation from university, Queen Rania returned to Jordan and pursued a career in banking, followed by a brief career in the field of Information Technology.

His Majesty King Abdullah bin Al-Hussein (then Prince) married Queen Rania on June 10, 1993. They have three children: HRH Prince Hussein, born June 28,

1994; HRH Princess Iman, born September 27, 1996; and HRH Princess Salma, born September 26, 2000.

After her marriage to then Prince Abdullah, Queen Rania channelled her energies behind initiatives that aim to improve the livelihood of Jordanians from various sectors of society.

As First Lady, Queen Rania's activities encompass issues of national concern, such as the environment, health, youth, and human rights, among others. She also has a special interest in several core issues: the development of income-generating projects and the advancement of best practices in the field of microfinance; the improvement of the quality of life of the family unit including the protection of children from violence and the promotion of Early Childhood Development; the incorporation of Information Technology into the educational system; and the promotion of tourism and the preservation of Jordan's heritage.

Encouraging income-generation and microfinance

In 1995, Queen Rania established the Jordan River Foundation (JRF), a non-governmental organization working at the grassroots level to motivate low-income Jordanian families to participate in microfinance and income-generating initiatives. The Foundation's projects include Jordan River Designs, Wadi Al-Rayan, and Bani Hamida. These initiatives not only assist women in creating additional sources of income to support their families, but are also designed to empower women to become decision-makers within their family unit, and to be skilled contributors to the Jordanian economy. Additionally, these projects have contributed to the revival of a heritage of craft production and tribal rug-weaving.

In 1998, and under the direction of Queen Rania, the Jordan River Foundation embarked on a project that aims to deliver non-financial business support and training to microentrepreneurs in order to assist them in launching, expanding, and improving their businesses. This initiative, focusing on long-term sustainability and the adoption of best practices, is an extension of the Queen's recognized involvement in microfinance in the international arena.

Improving the quality of life of the family unit

In 1998, Queen Rania oversaw the launching of JRF's Child Safety Program, which aims to comprehensively address the immediate needs for protecting children at risk of abuse, and to adopt a long-term campaign to increase public awareness about violence against children. "Dar Al-Aman", the Child Safety Center — the first of its kind in the Arab region — became operational in August 2000, offering protection and rehabilitation to abused and neglected children and counsel to their families.

Queen Rania heads the National Council for Family Affairs, which was established by law in September 2001 to contribute to improving the quality of life of all Jordanian families. The Council aims to ensure the right policy environment to support the development of family protection and unity, and to identify and implement mechanisms for increased coordination between Jordanian public institutions and civil society organizations working in the field of family affairs. It also collects data and information, contributes to policy developments, monitors, and shares information on the well-being of children and families.

The Council's establishment as an umbrella organization came as a fruition of concrete national efforts to promote the well-being of Jordanian families since the Queen assumed her new responsibilities. The National Team for Family Safety, which she chaired, had been set up in 2000 to safeguard women and children in particular from domestic violence and abuse, and to establish a unified policy on preventing, managing, and treating cases of abuse. The Queen also headed the National Team for Early Childhood Development, founded in 2000 to draw up a national strategy to comprehensively tackle the issue of Early Childhood Development in Jordan.

In March 2000, Queen Rania was appointed by the Jordanian Government to chair the Royal Commission on Human Rights.

Queen Rania is also establishing the first interactive children's museum in the Kingdom.

Encouraging the use of IT, tourism, and the preservation of Jordan's heritage

King Abdullah and Queen Rania have launched a nationwide initiative to introduce computers and Information Technology into schools across Jordan, and to incorporate their use into the educational system. This initiative complements King Abdullah's IT initiative.

Queen Rania also actively supports the development of Jordan's tourism sector, backing initiatives such as the International Center of Excellence Project that aims to develop and maintain Jordan's hospitality services. Through her involvement, the Queen is helping to highlight Jordan as a safe, comfortable, and first-class tourism destination that offers modernity and top-notch services on the one hand, with authenticity and heritage on the other.

On the cultural front, Queen Rania supports numerous events that promote Jordan's heritage, arts, and cultural diversity. The Queen currently heads the Higher National Committee of the Declaration of Amman the Arab Cultural Capital 2002.

She heads the Higher National Committee of the Jordan Song Festival, and also annually lends her patronage to the Jordanian Festival for the Arab Child Song.

In tribute to His Majesty the Late King Hussein, and on the first anniversary of his passing away, Queen Rania produced "The King's Gift" — a children's book about the Late King. Proceeds of the book go the benefit of underprivileged children across Jordan.

Working internationally

Queen Rania is currently President of the Arab Women's Summit, a rotating position she will assume until November 2004. The Queen assumed presidency during the Second Arab Women's Summit held in Amman in November 2002, which brought together Arab First Ladies as well as experts and activists committed to the advancement of women across the Arab World, to openly discuss the challenges and aspirations of women in the region and to further activate their role in the sustainable development of their communities.

In September 2002, Queen Rania accepted an invitation by the World Economic Forum (WEF) Foundation Board to join as a member. In January 2003, the Queen attended her first meeting as the only serving member from the Arab

World. The Queen was invited to become a member of the Board in recognition of her concern for the state of the world and her commitment to engaging in collaborative efforts to meet the challenges of this century.

In November 2000, in recognition of her commitment to the cause of children and youth, the United Nations Children's Fund invited Queen Rania to join its Global Leadership Initiative. The Queen is working alongside other world leaders, including former South African President Nelson Mandela, in a global movement seeking to improve the welfare of children.

In 2001, Queen Rania became a member of the Board of Directors of The Vaccine Fund, a non-profit organization harnessing resources that seek to provide children in the poorest countries of the world with access to life-saving vaccines. She joints world-famous personalities including UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mary Robinson, among others, to call attention to the need to vaccinate every child, everywhere.

In early 2002, Queen Rania joined the Board of Directors of the International Youth Foundation, based in Baltimore, Maryland in the United States. She joins a distinguished group of business, government, and civil society leaders from across the globe to support the work of one of the world's largest public foundations helping young people learn basic life skills and get the education, training, and opportunities they need to succeed.

Queen Rania is Honorary Chair of the Board of Governors of the "Pacem in Terris" Institute of La Roche College, which offers scholarships to outstanding students from developing countries. Some of Jordan's brightest students are recipients of this prestigious award.

She is Honorary President of the Arab Academy for Banking and Financial Sciences (AABFS), a pioneering institute in the region offering technical and academic training in banking and financial services.

She is also Honorary President of the Arab Women Labor Affairs Committee of the Arab Labor Organization.

The Queen is Patron of the International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF), and in October 2001 was awarded the prestigious Italian Government-sponsored Life Achievement Award in recognition of her efforts for the international cause of osteoporosis.

She is President of the Jordan Society for Organ Donation and the Jordan Cancer Society.

On July 12, 2001, Queen Rania was awarded an Honorary Doctor of Laws (LLD) degree from the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom.

She is fluent in Arabic and English, as has a working knowledge of French.

B. Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki (Poland)

Note verbale dated 9 September 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations

[Original: English]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Poland presents his compliments to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him of the decision of the Government of the Republic of Poland to nominate Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland, to the Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund of the International Criminal Court.

Mr. Mazowiecki is an eminent statesman and a person of extremely high moral character, impartiality and integrity and possesses competence in the assistance to victims of serious crimes.

The curriculum vitae of Mr. Mazowiecki is attached to the present note.

Statement of qualifications

Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki

Tadeusz Mazowiecki was born in Plock, Poland, on 18 April 1927. Since the second half of the 1940s he has been an independent Catholic activist. In 1956 Mazowiecki established the Warsaw "Catholic Intelligentsia Club". He was one of the founders of the monthly "Wież" and the Catholic Intelligentsia movement "Znak".

In 1961 Mazowiecki was elected to the Parliament as a representative of Catholic opposition circles. On 7 March 1968 he was one of the authors of a motion submitted by the "Znak" Parliamentary Group in protest against the persecution of the student movement and against the anti-semitic campaign started by the communist authorities. After the December 1970 massacre in Poland's coastal towns he demanded in vain that a special Parliamentary Committee be formed to investigate the events. In 1976 Mazowiecki organized a hunger strike in St. Martin Church in defence of imprisoned workers and KOR (Committee for Workers' Defence) members.

In 1980, when strikes broke out on the coast, he drafted a letter, later on signed by 61 intellectuals, which called on the authorities to find a political solution to the conflict. He joined the striking workers and became the Chairman of the Experts Council which was supporting the Striking Committee.

On 13 December 1981 Mazowiecki was interned. He was let out in December 1982. Since 1985 he edited the underground journal "21" and took part in preparing the Solidarity report entitled "Five Years after August". In 1987 he became the chief adviser to the underground National Executive Committee of Solidarity.

During the "round table" talks in 1989 he chaired the committee working on trade union pluralism and coordinated the work of all the committees on the opposition side.

In September 1989 he became the first non-communist Prime Minister of Poland. In October 1990 he ran in the Presidential Election. After the defeat Mazowiecki created a political party, The Democratic Union, which later became the Union for Freedom, and until April 1995 he was a chairman of that party. In the 1991, 1993 and 1997 elections Mazowiecki was elected to the Parliament. Tadeusz Mazowiecki was a member of the Parliamentary Constitutional Committee, a member of the Parliamentary Defence Committee and, in the last term, the Chairman of the EU-Poland Joint Parliamentary Committee.

At present he is the Chairman of The Polish Robert Schuman Foundation.

Since August 1992 he worked in the capacity of Special Rapporteur on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on the Territory of the former Yugoslavia. Within his mandate, Mazowiecki travelled to the former Yugoslavia several times. These travels were aimed at gathering first-hand eyewitness evidence concerning conditions prevailing in prisoners' camps, food, medical and other shortages, etc. Following each inspection, exhaustive reports were drawn up, containing the collected factual material as well as conclusions and suggestions. In July 1995, after the fall of Srebrenica, one of the "safe havens" in Bosnia, Mazowiecki resigned his mandate of Special Rapporteur not being able to "continue to participate in the pretence of the protection of human rights".

Tadeusz Mazowiecki has been awarded an honorary doctorate title by the University of Leuven in 1990, the University of Genoa in 1991, the University of Giessen in 1993, University of Poitiers in 1994 and University of Exeter in 1998. He has also received many Polish and other awards such as the Freedom Award of the American Jewish Congress in 1990, the Giorgio La Pira Award of Peace and Culture in 1991, Premio Napoli Award in 1992, Polish-German Award in 1994 and St. Adalbert Award in 1995, Order of White Eagle 1995.

Mazowiecki authored a number of articles and essays as well as four books: *Crossroads and Values, Return to the Simplest Questions, Internment* and *The Other Face of Europe*. He is also co-author of several books, e.g. *Christians and Human Rights* etc.

Letter dated 9 September 2003 from the Permanent Mission of Latvia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Assembly of States Parties

[Original: English]

In my capacity as Chairman of the Group of Eastern European States for the month of September, I have the honour to inform you that the Eastern European Group has endorsed the candidature of Mr. Tadeusz Mazowiecki, former Prime Minister of the Republic of Poland, for the membership of the Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund of the International Criminal Court.

(*Signed*) Gints **Jegermanis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Latvia
to the United Nations

C. Archbishop Desmond Tutu

Note verbale dated 9 September 2003 from the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations

[Original: English]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has decided to nominate Archbishop Desmond Tutu for membership of the Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund of the International Criminal Court.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa, on behalf of its Government, is proud to nominate Archbishop Tutu, former Chairman of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in South Africa and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, to this position. The Government of the Republic of South Africa believes that Archbishop Tutu is a person with impeccable credentials and the utmost integrity and impartiality who will make a valuable contribution to the aims and goals of the Victims Trust Fund.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa wishes to inform the Legal Counsel that the candidacy of Archbishop Tutu has been endorsed by the African Group of the Assembly of States Parties to the Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of South Africa is transmitting herewith to the Legal Counsel a brief biography of Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Statement of qualifications

Desmond Tutu was born in Klerksdorp, South Africa, in 1931, son of a schoolteacher and a domestic worker. At the age of 12 he met Anglican cleric, Father Trevor Huddleston, in the Johannesburg township of Sophiatown. Trevor Huddleston was an outspoken early critic of apartheid and was to have a profound impression on the young Desmond Tutu.

After matriculating from the Johannesburg Bantu High School, Bishop Tutu followed in his father's footsteps and chose a career in teaching. He took his teacher's diploma at the Pretoria Bantu Normal College and studied for his Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of South Africa. He taught at the Johannesburg Bantu High School for a year and then moved to Munsieville High School, Krugersdorp, for three years. It was here that he married his wife, Leah. They have three daughters, a son and several grandchildren.

In 1958, following the introduction of Bantu education, Bishop Tutu decided to enter the ministry in the Church of the Province of Southern Africa and became an ordinand at St. Peter's Theological College, Rosettenville. He received his Licentiate in Theology in 1960 and was ordained to the priesthood in Johannesburg in 1961.

Shortly afterwards the Archbishcp furthered his studies at the University of London, United Kingdom, where he obtained his Bachelor of Divinity Honours and Master of Theology degrees whilst a part-time curate in a local parish. In 1967 he returned to South Africa and joined the staff of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice and became chaplain at the University of Fort Hare.

In 1970 he moved to the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland where he held the post of lecturer in the Department of Theology. This step was followed by a further spell in the United Kingdom as Associate Director of the Theological Education Fund of the World Council of Churches, based in Kent.

Tutu became Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg, in 1975, but shortly thereafter was elected Bishop of Lesotho. By this time South Africa was in turmoil, in the wake of the Soweto uprising of 1976, and Bishop Tutu was persuaded to leave the Diocese of Lesotho to take up the post of General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC). It was in this position, a post he held from 1978 to 1985, that Bishop Tutu became a national and international figure.

The SACC represented all the major Christian churches in South Africa, apart from the Dutch Reformed Church and the Catholic Church (the latter is, however, an accredited observer of the SACC). The SACC is committed to the cause of ecumenism and to fulfilling the social responsibility of the Church. Justice and Reconciliation feature prominently among its priorities. As General Secretary, Bishop Tutu pursued these goals with vigour and commitment. Under his guidance, the SACC became an important institution in South African spiritual and political life that voiced the ideals and aspirations of millions of Christians. The SACC was instrumental in providing assistance to the victims of apartheid.

Inevitably Bishop Tutu became heavily embroiled in controversy as he spoke out against the injustices of the apartheid system. For several years he was denied a passport to travel abroad, but in 1982 the South African Government withdrew this restriction in the face of national and international pressure. The name of Bishop Tutu became synonymous with that of the SACC as he became the leader of the crusade for justice and racial conciliation in South Africa. In 1984, his contribution to the cause of racial justice in South Africa was recognized when he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

In 1985 Bishop Tutu was elected Bishop of Johannesburg. In this capacity he did much to bridge the chasm between black and white Anglicans in South Africa. His office as Bishop of Johannesburg was of short duration, as in 1986 he was elected Archbishop of Cape Town. In electing him, the Anglican Church placed its trust in him as its spiritual leader and showed its confidence in his pursuit of racial justice in South Africa. In 1987 he was elected as President of the All Africa Conference of Churches. In the same year he was also elected a Fellow of Kings College, London, and became Chancellor of the University of the Western Cape, a post that he still holds today.

Before the unbanning of the African National Congress and other political organizations in 1990, there were many critics of Archbishop Tutu who, despite his protestations to the contrary, predicted that he would enter political life. But he has not sought a political position. Instead, he became a principal mediator and conciliator in the transition to democracy.

In 1995 President Nelson Mandela appointed Archbishop Tutu to chair South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the body set up to probe gross

human rights violations between 1960 and the President's inauguration in 1994. Archbishop Tutu and his fellow Commissioners presented the Commission's Report to the President in October 1998.

Bishop Tutu retired from office as Archbishop of Cape Town in June 1996, but was named Archbishop Emeritus (an honorary title) from July 1996. In October 1998 he took a sabbatical at Emory University, Atlanta, where he was invited as the William R. Cannon Professor of Theology at the Candler School of Theology, a position he held until July 2000.

Archbishop Tutu has officially retired and set up a private office in Cape Town near his home.

He holds honorary degrees from a large number of universities, including Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, Columbia, Yale, Emory, the Rühr, Kent, Aberdeen, Sydney, Fribourg (Switzerland), Cape Town, Witwatersrand and the University of South Africa. He has received many prizes and awards in addition to the Nobel Peace Prize, most notably the Order for Meritorious Service Award (Gold) presented by President Mandela, the Archbishop of Canterbury's Award for Outstanding Service to the Anglican Communion, the Prix d'Athene (Onassis Foundation), the Family of Man Gold Medal Award, the Mexican Order of the Aztec Medal (Insignia Grade), the Martin Luther King Jr. Non-Violent Peace Prize and the Sydney Peace Prize.

Before 1990, Archbishop Tutu's vigorous advocacy of social justice rendered him a controversial figure. Today he is seen as an elder statesman with a major role to play in reconciliation, and as a leading moral voice. Archbishop Tutu has become an icon of hope far beyond the Church and Southern Africa.

His latest book, *No Future Without Forgiveness*, was honoured with the Book of the Year Award by the Association of Theological Booksellers of the United States of America. December 2001 saw the same book receive the Sandro Onofri Prize, bestowed by the Council of Rome, Italy.

Archbishop Tutu accepted an invitation from The Episcopal Divinity School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, to be Visiting Professor January-May 2002.

D. Ms. Simone Veil

Note verbale dated 10 September 2003 from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Office of Legal Affairs

[Original: French]

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations presents its compliments to the United Nations Secretariat, Office of Legal Affairs, Codification Division, and has the honour to inform it that the Government of the French Republic has decided to submit the candidacy of Ms. Simone Veil for election as a member of the Board of Directors of the Trust Fund for the victims of crimes under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and their families, which is to take place during the second Assembly of States Parties to the Statute of the Court (New York, 8-12 September 2003).

As demonstrated by her curriculum vitae attached to this note, Ms. Simone Veil, a Magistrate, former Minister of State, Minister of Health in the Government of the French Republic and former President of the European Parliament (1979-1982), possesses the highest moral standing, impartiality, integrity and competence in the area of assistance to victims of serious crime as referred to in paragraph 6 of resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.7 of 9 September 2002.

The candidacy of Ms. Simone Veil is endorsed by the Group of Western European and Other States.

Statement of qualifications

Mme Simone Veil

Secondary education at the Lycée of Nice.

Deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau and later Bergen-Belsen (April 1944 to May 1945).

Bachelor of Law and graduate of the Institute of Political Studies of Paris.

1956: Successful candidate at the competitive entry examination for the Magistracy.

February 1957: Appointed to the Ministry of Justice as Penitentiary Administration Magistrate.

1959: Member of the International Society for Criminology as national delegate.

1959: Assigned by the Attorney-General, Edmond Michel, to conduct a fact-finding mission on the conditions of persons under sentence of death or serving long sentences imprisoned in Algeria.

1964: Appointed to the Directorate of Civil and Justice Affairs as Deputy Director for Legislation and, in that capacity, took part in reform of the Civil Code (family law, including parental authority, filial relation, and guardianship of minors and persons of age unable to care for themselves).

Secretary of the Commission on Reform of the Law of 1838 on the Confinement of the Mentally Ill, and Secretary of the Study Group on Problems related to Adoption. Assigned by Mr. Foyer, the Attorney-General, to revise the draft law on adoption (law of 1966).

1969: Technical Adviser on civil affairs to the Cabinet of René Pleven, Minister of Justice, Office of the Attorney-General.

1970 to May 1974: Appointed by the President of the Republic as Secretary of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy. Designated by the Minister of Justice as a member of the committees of experts of the Council of Europe to draft European agreements on majority age and natural descent.

1971: Appointed by the President of the Republic as a member of the Administrative Council of the Office of French Radio-Television (ORTF) and as a representative of the State.

1972: Member of the Administrative Council of the Foundation of France.

May 1974 to 1976: Appointed Minister of Health by President Giscard d'Estaing.

1976 to July 1979: Minister of Health and Social Security.

1977 to 1981: Chairperson of the Council for Information on Nuclear Energy.

June 1979: Headed the UDF party list for the first direct, popular elections to the European Parliament.

1979: Elected President of the European Parliament (1979 to 1982).

1982 to 1984. Chairperson of the Committee on Legal Affairs of the European Parliament.

1983 to 1986: Member of the International Commission on Humanitarian Rights, sponsored by the United Nations and presided over by Prince Hassan of Jordan.

June 1984: Headed the RPR-UDF party list for the European elections; re-elected to the European Parliament.

1984 to 1989: Chairperson of the Liberal Democrat and Reform Group of the European Parliament.

1987: Chairperson of the French Committee for the European Year of the Environment.

1988 to 1993: Established and presided over the French Committee for the Environment (under the Association Law of 1901).

1989: Chairperson of the European Committee for the European Year of Cinema and Television (European Economic Community (EEC) and the Council of Europe).

1991 to 1992: Chairperson of the Independent Commission entrusted by the World Health Organization to draft its report on health, development and a sustainable environment for presentation at the Earth Summit in Rio in June 1992.

December 1993: Chairperson of the Rome FAO-WHO Conference on nutrition and health.

1993: Appointed Minister of State, Minister of Social Affairs, Health and Urban Affairs (April 1993-May 1995).

1995 to 1996: Member of the Independent Commission on the Balkans (the Aspen Institute Berlin — Carnegie Endowment for International Peace).

1996: Chairperson of the High-level Group on Freedom of Movement in the EEC established by the President of the European Commission in Brussels.

May 1997: Appointed Chairperson of the Supreme Council for Integration, by decree of the Prime Minister.

February 1998: Appointed member of the Constitutional Council by Mr. René Monory, President of the Senate.

July to August 1998: Member of a group of experts appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General on the situation in Algeria.

2001: Chairperson of the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah.

Honours

Decorations awarded by France:

Penitentiary Medal

Medal for Supervised Education

Order of Merit

Various decorations awarded by other States, including:

Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE) (September 1997)

Honorary doctorates from:

Princeton University (USA, 1975)

Weizmann Institute of Science (Israel, 1976)

Bar-Ilan University (Israel, 1980)

Yale University (USA, 1980)

University of Cambridge (Great Britain, 1980)

University of Edinburgh (Great Britain, 1980)

Georgetown University (USA, 1981)

Urbino University (Italy, 1981).

Yeshiva University (New York, USA, 1982)

University of Sussex (Great Britain, 1984)

Université Libre de Bruxelles (Belgium, 1984)

Brandeis University (USA, 1989)

University of Glasgow (Great Britain, 1995)

University of Pennsylvania (USA, 1997)

Awards:

Monismania award (Sweden, 1978)

Onassis International Prize, awarded by the Onassis Foundation (Greece, 1980)

International Charlemagne Prize (Germany, 1981)

Award from the Louise Weiss Foundation (Strasbourg, 1981)

Jabotinsky Prize (USA, 1983)

Prix du Courage Quotidien (Paris, 1984)

Award from the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (USA, 1984)

Fiera di Messina Prize (1984)

Living Legacy Award (San Diego, 1987)

Johanna Lowenherz Prize (Neuweid, 1987)

Thomas Dehler Prize (Munich, 1988)

Award from the Klein Foundation (Philadelphia)

Truman Peace Award (Jerusalem, 1991)

Giulietta Prize (Verona, 1991)

Atlantida Prize (Barcelona, 1991)

Obiettivo Europa Prize (Milan, 1993)

Henrietta Szold Award (Miami, 1996)

Gold Medal awarded by the Stresemann Association (Mayence, 1993)

Gold Medal awarded by B'nai B'rith (Washington, 1993)

Publication:

L'adoption, données médicales, psychologiques et sociales, in collaboration with Professor Launay and Dr. Soule, Paris, 1969.

Note vebale dated 10 September 2003 from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

[Original: English]

The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and has the honour, in its capacity as the focal point on the subject in the Western European and Other Group, to present, on behalf of the Group, the candidature of Mme Simone Veil for the election of Members of the Board of Directors of the Victims Trust Fund established within the framework of the International Criminal Court, which will take place in the course of the second meeting of the Assembly of States Parties to the Statute of the Court (New York, 8-12 September 2003).